

Wetherby Rural District Council



REPORT
on the
HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT
DURING THE YEAR 1961

by

RONALD G. SMITHSON
Medical Officer of Health

and

JOHN MARRIOTT
Engineer, Surveyor and
Chief Public Health Inspector



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30268126>

Wetherby Rural District Council

REPORT
on the
HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT
DURING THE YEAR 1961

by

RONALD G. SMITHSON
Medical Officer of Health

and

JOHN MARRIOTT
Engineer, Surveyor and
Chief Public Health Inspector

WETHERBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHAIRMAN:

W. F. ALTON, Esq., North Deighton.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

G. L. EZART, Esq., Kingbarrow, Wetherby.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman: J. BURTON, Esq.

Vice-Chairman: G. H. RAWLINGS, Esq.

THE FULL COUNCIL.

HOUSING COMMITTEE:

Chairman: The Hon. Mrs. LANE FOX.

Vice-Chairman: D. E. HUDSON, Esq.

THE FULL COUNCIL.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH ORGANISATION

Medical Officer of Health:

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer:

RONALD G. SMITHSON, M.D., Ch.B. (Hons.), D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers:

ELIZABETH M. HARGREAVES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

GILLIAN M. HARRISON, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned 31-12-61).

CONSULTANTS AND SPECIALISTS WORKING IN DIVISION:

Ear, Nose and Throat:

C. SMITH, F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Eye:

L. WITTELS, M.D., D.O. (Oxon).

Orthopaedic:

IRENE M. WHITWAM, M.B., Ch.B. (Commenced 1-2-61).

Paediatric:

L. J. PROSSER, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

Tuberculosis:

G. F. EDWARDS, M.B.E., M.B., M.R.C.P.

W. H. HELM, M.R.C.P.

G. HENRY, M.B., B.Ch.

Dental Officers:

Miss R. SCLARE, L.D.S. (Orthodontic Specialist).

D. B. OWEN, L.D.S.

S. S. SANDERSON, L.D.S. (Retired 31-8-61)

NURSING STAFF:

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Miss H. E. M. Button, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss D. Colbeck, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Queen's).
Miss M. E. Crowther, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Resigned 31-5-61).
Miss M. E. Griffin, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. J. M. Kane, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Resigned 31-12-61).
Mrs. E. Marsden, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. M. Randall, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Resigned 31-5-61).
Miss C. Swift, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. B. Storey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Commenced 24-7-61).
Miss E. T. Webb, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Queen's)
(Commenced 25-9-61).

Assistant Health Visitor/School Nurse:

Mrs. E. W. Clark, S.R.N.

Home Nurses/Midwives:

Miss E. E. Basher, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Miss S. Booker, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Mrs. L. M. Curry, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Resigned 31-5-61).
Miss E. C. Hodgson, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Mrs. F. Hodson, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Commenced 1-12-61).
Miss E. Ingleby, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Miss D. Jackson, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Mrs. G. Jeffries, S.E.A.N., C.M.B.
Mrs. A. M. Linins, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queen's).
Miss M. Murphy, S.E.A.N., C.M.B.
Miss B. Rippin, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Miss F. L. Smith, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Miss K. C. Stennett, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Resigned 31-5-61).
Mrs. M. Taylor (nee Phillips), S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's)
(Resigned 30-4-61).
Mrs. E. A. Patterson, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's) (Commenced 6-2-61)
(Resigned 15-10-61).

Physiotherapist:

Mrs. L. Lambert (Resigned 9-10-61).
Mrs. J. Foster (Commenced 2-10-61).

V.D. Social Worker:

Mrs. Doidge-Harrison.

Mental Health:

Mr. J. Hope, S.R.N., R.M.N., R.M.P.A.
(Senior Mental Welfare Officer).
Mrs. M. Mawson (Home Teacher).
Miss F. Allison, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Mental Welfare Officer)
(Commenced 1-4-61).

Speech Therapist:

Mrs. C. Benstead, L.C.S.T.

Dental Attendants:

Miss G. Fry.
Mrs. U. Darley.

CLERICAL STAFF:

Senior Clerk: F. H. Atack.
Mrs. M. Bailes (Part-time).
Mrs. J. H. Brooks (Commenced 21-8-61).
Miss S. Graham.
Mrs. J. M. Hands.
Mrs. V. E. Hudson.
Mrs. E. M. Naylor.
Mrs. P. Smallwood (Resigned 31-3-61).
Miss E. Sheldon (Commenced 5-4-61, Resigned 31-7-61).
Mrs. J. E. Walker.

AMBULANCE SERVICE:

Depot Officer: T. G. Woodhouse.

PERSONNEL DETAILS

ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:

John Marriott, Chartered Municipal Engineer, Chartered Town
Planner, M.I.Mun.E., A.M.T.P.I., M.Inst.P.C., M.R.S.H., P.C.,
and F.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Surveyor and Deputy Public Health Inspector:

Arthur Holt, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., A.M. Inst.P.C.

Assistant Surveyor and Assistant Public Health Inspector:

Colin Gaden, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerks of Works:

F. Tomkinson (Housing). From January, 1961.
R. Ratcliffe (Engineering). From February, 1961.

Engineering Assistant:

Harry Thompson.

Technical Assistant/Chief Clerk:

C. Bryan Betts.

Draughtsman:

Terence Spence.

Clerical Staff:

G. Timms.
Miss P. M. Currey.
Miss C. M. Whitmore.

Consultant Architects:

C. W. C. Needham, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.
Samuel Jackson & Son.
Jones & Stocks.

Hallfield Lane,
WETHERBY.

August, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wetherby Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The vital statistics for 1961 for your District are, on the whole, satisfactory. It was something of a surprise to find the Registrar General's estimate of the population at the middle of the year to be down by 800, especially since no less than 300 additional houses were occupied at the end of the year.

The Birth Rate for the District is very similar to previous years in contrast to experience elsewhere in that Birth Rates generally showed substantial increases. By the same token the Death Rate in your area showed little change from previous years. The number of children born dead or dying in the first week of life increased from 10 to 13, producing a perinatal mortality rate of 42 compared with 32 in the previous year. I have no reason to think that this result is any reflection on the maternity services in the District, although one is still uneasy at the growth of the practice of early discharge of mothers from Maternity Hospitals.

The appropriate table shows that there were 10 deaths from Cancer of the Lung compared with 6 in the previous year. We have tried to demonstrate to interested audiences the facts so far as they are known on the relationship of cigarette smoking to Lung Cancer.

The Council continues to consider the needs of elderly people in the area especially in the sphere of housing. I have found it difficult to understand the Council's reluctance to commence a Wardens' Scheme in conjunction with the County Council, while at the same time arranging for the installation of emergency warning systems in all new construction of old peoples' dwellings.

Once again it is a pleasure to acknowledge the assistance we have received from you, Mr. Chairman, and all members of the Council. It is also a pleasure to thank fellow officers of the Council for co-operation readily given. The staff of the Department have worked conscientiously and well, and I should like to take this annual opportunity of expressing my appreciation to them.

I am, Mr. Chairman,

Your Obedient Servant,

RONALD G. SMITHSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

PART I. REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	64,424
Population, 1951 Census	20,338
Population, Registrar-General's Estimate, mid-1961 ...	21,980
Number of Inhabited Houses	7,598
Rateable Value, 31-3-62	£253,829
Product of 1d. Rate, 31-3-62	£991
District Council General Rate, 1961/62	4/4
County Council General Rate, 1961/62	13/6

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births: Legitimate	161	132	293
Illegitimate	9	3	12
Totals	170	135	305
Birth Rate per thousand population			13.9
Illegitimate live births represent 3.9 per cent. of total live births.			
Stillbirths, 5. Rate per thousand total births			16.1
Deaths of infants under one year:			
All infants per thousand live births (8)			26.2
Legitimate infants per thousand legitimate live births (7)			23.9
Illegitimate infants per thousand illegitimate live births (1)			83.3
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per thousand total live births (8)			26.2
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per thousand total live births) (8)			26.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per thousand total live and stillbirths (13) ...			41.9
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth was			Nil
Total deaths from all causes, 216. Crude Death Rate per thousand population			9.8
Standardised Death Rate per thousand population			10.9
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			38
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)			1
Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (all ages) ...			1

WETHERBY RURAL DISTRICT

COMPARABLE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

Based on the Registrar-General's Figures

	Wetherby Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding Admin- County	England & Wales (Provi- sional figures)
BIRTH RATE				
(Per 1,000 estimated population)	13.9	18.5	17.2	17.4
DEATH RATES				
(All per 1,000 estimated population)				
All Causes	9.8	10.3	12.1	12.0
Infective and Para.Dis.excl.Tub. but incl. Syphilis and other V.D.	—	0.05	0.05	*
Tuberculosis Respiratory	0.05	—	0.06	0.07
Tuberculosis, Other	—	0.07	0.00	0.01
Cancer	1.73	1.71	1.98	2.16
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.50	1.49	1.84	*
Heart and Circulatory	3.91	3.75	4.50	*
Respiratory Diseases	0.82	1.35	1.64	*
Maternal Mortality (Deaths of mothers in childbirth, per 1,000 live and stillbirths) ...	Nil	0.23	0.27	0.33
Infant Mortality	26.2	25.7	24.6	21.40

* Figures not available.

COMPARABLE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE WETHERBY RUBAL DISTRICT FROM 1947 TO DATE

Year	Estimated Population at Mid-Year	Natural Variation		Live Births		Deaths			
		Increase	Decrease	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population	Under One Year	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)
(i)	(ii)	(iii)		(iv)		(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)
1947	18,890	133	—	340	18.00	207	11.00	8	24.00
1948	19,470	110	—	298	15.31	188	9.66	8	27.00
1949	19,440	112	—	315	16.20	203	10.40	10	31.40
1950	20,270	30	—	282	13.91	252	12.43	8	28.37
1951	20,530	20	—	278	13.50	258	12.60	3	10.80
1952	20,540	65	—	268	13.00	203	9.90	6	22.40
1953	20,810	75	—	291	14.00	216	10.40	12	41.20
1954	20,940	43	—	264	12.60	221	10.60	3	11.40
1955	21,500	102	—	294	13.70	192	8.90	3	10.20
1956	22,050	117	—	324	14.70	207	9.40	8	24.70
1957	22,400	66	—	286	12.80	220	9.80	10	35.00
1958	21,810	65	—	304	13.90	239	11.00	8	26.30
1959	22,210	65	—	290	13.10	225	10.10	2	6.90
1960	22,780	105	—	313	13.60	208	9.10	10	32.30
1961	21,980	89	—	305	13.90	216	9.80	8	26.20

CAUSES OF CIVILIAN DEATHS

Registrar-General's Abridged List of Causes of Death in the District during 1961

CAUSE						NUMBER		
						Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
2.	Tuberculosis (Other)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	11	6	17
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	12	21	33
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	...	...	26	11	37
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	12	15	27
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	5	14	19
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
25.	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	6	10	16
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
34.	All Other Accidents	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total						112	104	216

From the Registrar-General's list of causes in the District during 1961 it will be seen that the most frequent causes of death, the number of deaths so registered, and the corresponding death rate per thousand population, were:—

1. Heart and Circulatory Diseases ... 86, equivalent to a death rate of 3.91
2. Cancer ... 38, equivalent to a death rate of 1.73
3. Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions ... 33, equivalent to a death rate of 1.50
4. Bronchitis ... 8, equivalent to a death rate of 0.37
5. Pneumonia ... 7, equivalent to a death rate of 0.32

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The building of houses by private enterprise continued unabated and the demand for such houses appears to be insatiable. This development has proceeded to such an extent that many parishes have changed beyond recognition in the last few years.

The Council considered legislation dealing with the improvement of Caravan Sites in the District. The work done under this heading should ensure that facilities on such sites are improved appreciably soon.

It had been intended to proceed with the erection of a Central Slaughterhouse, but the interest displayed by Butchers in the District was so small that the Council had to abandon its idea. The slaughter facilities in private Slaughterhouses were progressively improved as a result of work undertaken by individual private owners.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Total	Cases sent to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	5	1	—
Whooping Cough	9	—	—
Measles	375	1	—
Acute Pneumonia	1	—	7
Erysipelas	2	—	—
Dysentery	4	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	—

The number of cases of Measles notified represents the biennial visitation by this disease.

The one case of Poliomyelitis resulted in disability to the child but did not prove fatal.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following figures show the state of the register at 31/12/61 :—

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
26	30	5	7	68

This is a decrease of 3 cases over the figures at 31/12/60.

Analysis of new notifications and deaths from Tuberculosis during year :—

Age	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15-25	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

Report of
Divisional Medical Officer
for 1961

CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS IN DIVISION No. 9 (Tadcaster and Wetherby Rural Districts)

Abbreviations: A.N.—Ante-Natal. I.W.—Infant Welfare. E.N.T.—Ear, Nose and Throat. T.B.—Tuberculosis.

TOWNSHIP	LOCATION	PURPOSE	DAY AND TIME
MEDICAL OFFICERS' CLINICS (Static)			
Barwick-in-Elmet	Methodist Schoolroom	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Tuesdays, 1-30 p.m.
Boston Spa	West End Nursery School.	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Thursdays, 1-30 p.m.
Church Fenton	Methodist Sunday School.	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 1-30 p.m.
Church Fenton R.A.F.	R.A.F. Station.	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Thursdays, 1-30 p.m.
East Keswick	Methodist Schoolroom	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Mondays, 1-30 p.m.
Micklefield	Methodist Chapel.	(A.N./I.W. (Relaxation	Alternate Tuesdays, 1-30 p.m. Alternate Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Sherburn-in-Elmet	Methodist Sunday School.	(A.N./I.W. (Relaxation	Alternate Mondays, 1-30 p.m. Alternate Fridays, 1-30 p.m.
Scholes	Methodist Schoolroom	(A.N./I.W. (Relaxation	Alternate Fridays, 1-30 p.m. After I.W. Session.
Swillington	Wakefield Road (Hut nr. Church).	(A.N./I.W. (Relaxation	Every Thursday, 1-30 p.m. Every Monday, 2-0 p.m.
Tadcaster	Multiple Clinic, Leeds Road.	(A.N. (Relaxation (I.W. (Speech Therapy. (Ultra Violet Light.	Alternate Fridays, 1-30 p.m. Alternate Fridays, 1-30 p.m. (with A.N.). Alternate Tuesdays, 1-30 p.m. Every Thursday, 9-30 a.m. Every Monday and Thursday, 9-30 a.m. (Winter months only). Alternate Mondays, 1-30 p.m.
Tockwith	Methodist Sunday School.	A.N./I.W. (Relaxation (A.N./I.W. (Speech Therapy.	Alternate Thursdays, 1-30 p.m. Every Wednesday, 1-30 p.m. Every Tuesday, 9-30 a.m.
Wetherby	Crossley Street.	A.N./I.W. A.N./I.W. A.N./I.W. A.N./I.W. A.N./I.W. A.N./I.W. A.N./I.W. A.N./I.W. A.N./I.W. A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 11 a.m. Alternate Thursdays, 10 a.m. Alternate Thursdays, 11-30 a.m. Alternate Fridays, 9-30 a.m. Alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m. Alternate Fridays, 11 a.m. Alternate Fridays, 1-30 p.m. Alternate Wednesdays, 9-30 a.m. Alternate Wednesdays, 1-30 p.m. Alternate Fridays, 3 p.m. Alternate Wednesdays, 3 p.m.
MEDICAL OFFICERS' CLINICS (Mobile)			
Aberford	Highfield Estate	(Ophthalmic (E.N.T. (Paediatric. (Orthopaedic	Every alternate Friday, 9-30 a.m.
Appleton Roebuck	Village Green		Every 4th Tuesday, 9-30 a.m.
Bishopthorpe	St. Andrew's Hall		2nd Wednesday each month, 2 p.m.
Bramham.	Clifford Lane		2nd Monday each month, 1-30 p.m.
Copmanthorpe	Lower Green		Every alternate Friday, 1-30 p.m.
Harewood	The Square		
Huby	Village Institute		
Ledston	Village Institute		
Ryther	C. of E. Church, Ryther		
Sicklinghall	Bottom Pond		
Ulleskelf	Main Street		
CONSULTATIVE CLINICS			
Tadcaster	Multiple Clinic, Leeds Road.		
Wetherby	Crossley Street		

PART II. REPORT OF DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

The scheme of divisional health administration continued unaltered in the Tadcaster and Wetherby Rural Districts during 1961. This scheme involving a partnership between the County Council and the two Rural District Councils provides for the Medical Officer of Health to the Rural Districts undertaking responsibility for day by day administration of the County Councils health functions for the same area.

Details of the work carried out by the Divisional Medical Officer, and his staff, are inserted in the District Councils Annual Report to provide a full picture of the environmental services available here.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Ante-Natal Care

Facilities for the care of Expectant Mothers are available, from Private Practitioners at Out-Patient Departments of Maternity Hospital Units in Harrogate, York, Wakefield, Castleford and Leeds, and also at the Local Authority's Clinics referred to in the table to be found in this Report.

As more Private Practitioners have made arrangements to undertake ante-natal work, in many cases separately from their normal surgery sessions, more and more mothers have chosen to avail themselves of this method of receiving ante-natal care. This has resulted in a substantial drop in the number of mothers attending the local authority's clinics.

The Divisional Health Office continues to be mainly responsible for acting as adjudicator in deciding which mothers should be booked for Hospital confinement on social grounds. The Private Practitioner undertakes completely the reference of patients for Hospital bookings on medical or obstetrical grounds.

Much of the care of Expectant Mothers is undertaken by the Domiciliary Midwives working in the area. It is worthy of comment that the Midwives here successfully undertake joint home nursing duties too.

We have had several changes among Home Nurse/Midwives during 1961. Mrs. Taylor accompanied her husband to new professional duties in Hull. Mrs. Curry on re-marriage discontinued professional work; Miss Stennett found it necessary to remove to another part of the West Riding, and Mrs. Patterson accompanied her husband to another part of the country.

We were fortunate in being able to recruit Mrs. Hodson, who is now working in the Swillington area, having replaced Miss Jackson on her transfer to Bramham.

The following figures give the statistical details of the work undertaken by the Home Nurse/Midwives during 1961:—

Number of deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during the year—Domiciliary Cases

	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals
	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	
Midwives employed by the Authority ...	1	26	79	222	328
Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	1	—	1
Total ...	1	26	80	222	329

Number of cases delivered in Institutions but attended by domiciliary Midwives on discharge from Institutions before the fifth day ...	40
After the fifth day before the tenth day ...	54

Breast Feeding

Number of domiciliary cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the fourteenth day (56%) ...	185
---	-----

Statutory Notices received from Midwives

	Total
1. Death of Child ...	1
2. Stillbirths ...	1
3. Liability to be a source of infection ...	5
4. Medical Aids issued because of complications arising in/during:—	
(a) Pregnancy ...	12
(b) Labour ...	11
(c) Lying in ...	4
(d) The Child ...	1

Once again an increased number of mothers availed themselves of facilities for receiving Gas and Air Analgesia. 282 mothers were concerned and represents 86% of mothers having babies at home. It has been reported to me that Pethidine was used on 201 occasions.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

11 Nurses were employed in the Division during the year and the following statistics serve as a summary of the work they carried out:—

	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
(1) Medical	564	12,806
(2) Surgical	217	3,379
(3) Infectious Diseases	1	8
(4) Tuberculosis	9	255
(5) Maternal Complications ...	16	80
Totals ...	807	16,528

Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	448	12,053
---	-----	--------

Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	18	139
--	----	-----

Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	188	7,833
--	-----	-------

No less than 4,026 visits included in the 16,528 total shown above were for the purpose of giving injections prescribed by Practitioners.

It will be appreciated that the reduced staff has undertaken practically the same amount of work in 1961 as the greater number of Nurses carried out in the previous year.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

The following table summarises the number of births from this area which took place in Hospitals outside the area during the year:—

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
York Maternity								
Hospitals	59	86	93	98	76	74	95	97
Harrogate General								
Hospital	116	129	126	155	162	151	168	125
Wakefield Hospitals ...	49	42	32	21	14	14	26	27
Castleford	—	3	3	1	1	1	2	6
Leeds Hospitals	67	79	102	97	105	97	116	136
Otley General Hospital	—	1	4	2	—	1	—	2
St. Winifred's, Ilkley ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hospitals	—	5	3	3	4	2	5	3
Private Nursing Homes	94	79	84	41	46	18	23	33
Home Confinements ...	281	303	317	333	318	348	320	336

The practice of discharging patients within the first few

days after confinement from Harrogate General Hospital continues. It has been possible to bring about some closer liaison in choosing which patients should so be discharged, but one cannot pretend that one is entirely happy at the thought of a woman being sent home as quickly as sometimes happens.

Health Visiting

Three of the Health Visitors left the staff of the Division. Miss Crowther went to work in the Skipton area; Mrs. Kane to undertake a most interesting post in Tasmania; and Mrs. Randall returned to her former authority in the City of Leeds.

We were glad to welcome back to the staff Miss Webb, who formerly was a Home Nurse/Midwife in Division No. 9, and we were also glad to have the services of Mrs. Storey, who joined us after completing a County Council Health Visiting Studentship.

A summary of the work of the Health Visitors reads as follows:—

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years	Children age 2 but under 5 years	Tuber- culous House- hold	Other Cases
	First Visit	Total Visits	First Visit	Total Visits	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1,948	215	428	743	4,050	2,128	2,732	231	5,430

The scheme whereby Health Visitors investigate each new baby for the presence of Phenylketonuria continued throughout 1961, and resulted in the urine of 736 babies being tested. Fortunately no abnormality was found.

The Health Visitors being primarily responsible for Health Education in the area entered fully into a presentation of a film on "Smoking and Lung Cancer" to all Senior Schools in the area. It was felt that the impact of this film made this effort well worthwhile, and we continued to make it available on request to any organisation which was interested in having a showing.

Clinic Facilities

The Clinic Facilities throughout the area remained the same, although plans were being made at the end of the year to provide a Clinic Service on a new housing estate in the Alwoodley area.

The statistics relating to the work of the Clinics showed that 1,025 children under the age of 5 years attended on 7,830 occasions and that 26 Expectant Mothers attended on 46 occasions. 2 mothers attended for post-natal examinations. The Relaxation Classes in Micklefield, Sherburn-in-Elmet, Swillington, Tadcaster, Wetherby, Scholes and Boston Spa, were attended on 352 occasions. The Mobile Clinic calls at 11 different places during the three days per fortnight it is in our area, and in 1961 2,314 attendances were made for Infant Welfare purposes and 19 attendances by 6 Expectant Mothers.

Distribution of Welfare Foods

There has been a continuing decline in the sale of Welfare Foods. This is perhaps not surprising in view of the fact that the cost of Dried Milk supplied under the scheme is very nearly that of proprietary brands. The total sales of each article named is as follows:—

- 5,200 Tins of National Dried Milk.
- 10,413 Bottles of Orange Juice.
- 1,747 Bottles of Cod Liver Oil.
- 1,220 Packets of Vitamin Tablets.

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD

The Registrar General credited the Divisional area with 27 illegitimate births in 1961. Despite the fact we tried very hard to administer the West Riding Scheme for the benefit of unmarried mothers in the area, only 10 of these cases are known to us.

Details of these 10 cases as reported in our annual return to the County Council are as follows:—

Number of cases dealt with during the year:—

	West Riding Cases	Non-County Cases	Total
(a) Referred by Moral Welfare Organisations	2	Nil	2
(b) Ascertained through own staff (midwives), etc.	8	—	8
Totals ...	10	—	10

Ages

(a) Under 15	1	—	1
(b) 15-19	1	—	1
(c) 20-24	2	—	2
(d) 25-29	3	—	3
(e) 30-39	3	—	3
(f) 40 and over	—	—	—
Totals ...	10	—	10

Disposal

(i) Marriage	—	—	—
(ii) Baby died	1	—	1
(iii) Baby adopted	2	—	2
(iv) Mother keeping baby	6	—	6
(v) Grandparents to take baby home ...	1	—	1
Totals ...	10	—	10

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES

The arrangements for periodic routine school medical inspection continue as previously reported in that every child between the age of 5 and 15 is examined on four occasions during its school life. Any abnormality found at one of these inspections results in other treatment being sought or observation of the abnormality at succeeding visits to the School until other treatment becomes necessary or recovery takes place.

With the development of the public conscience in mothers relating to Mental Health we find ourselves consulted on psychiatric matters relating to children more and more. One would wish to pay tribute to the assistance of the Consultant Psychiatrists in Harrogate and Pontefract who serve the needs of our Division.

Routine School Medical Inspection can cause some disruption of School Life. On our part we try to keep the amount of disturbance to the minimum, and this policy perhaps contributes to the good relationships which exist between members of the staff of the Schools and the staff of the School Medical Department.

In particular one would comment on the welcome which the School Nurses receive from the staff of the Schools on the numerous occasions on which they visit the Schools otherwise than on routine inspection days.

In 1961, 2,107 routine examinations and 664 defect examinations were carried out. 161 children were found to have 183 defects requiring treatment, and 885 defects were found and were recommended for continued observation. Only 6 children representing 0.27% of all children examined were assessed as being below average nutrition.

The School Nurses carried out 11,244 examinations for cleanliness purposes. 140 children only showed signs of infestation with lice. This figure represents a percentage of 1.2, a figure which is, in general, creditable to the mothers of children who attend Schools here. If the mothers of persistently dirty children would exert themselves to the same extent the general run of mothers do, it could become my proud privilege to report a school population entirely free from signs of infestation.

Minor Ailment Clinics continue to be held in Swillington, Tadcaster and Wetherby, 256 cases were dealt with there.

The School Dental Department have provided the following statistics for work in this Division during 1961:—

Number of children inspected		4,903
Number of children found to require treatment	...	2,876
Number of children offered treatment		2,378
Number of children treated		1,479
Number of attendances		2,798
Number of extractions:		
Temporary teeth		1,064
Permanent teeth		118
Number of general anaesthetics		76
Number of fillings:		
Temporary teeth		349
Permanent teeth		531

The following brief summary of the work carried out by the Consultants in the Special Clinics here is inserted more for comparison with previous years than as an expression of the value of these Clinics to the children who attend them.

It is not invidious to refer particularly to the Cardiac Clinic at Harrogate General Hospital. This Clinic dealt with 24 children from this area. The increased number referred there being probably related to one of my colleagues specially interested in this field of professional work.

Eye Clinic

Dr. Wittels continued to visit the two Clinics in Tadcaster and Wetherby throughout the year and saw 429 children. Spectacles were prescribed in 213 cases and were obtained for 119 children.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

Mr. Charles Smith, the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon from York, visited the Tadcaster Clinic each month and saw 44 children. 21 cases were referred for operation.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Five sessions were held by the Registrar from Marguerite Hepton Hospital, 58 children attended. 44 Treatment Sessions were held, at which 13 children made 101 attendances.

Paediatric Clinic

We still have the benefit of monthly visits to Tadcaster by Dr. Prosser, the Children's Physician from Harrogate. Dr. Prosser attended on 12 occasions, when he saw 28 children at 49 attendances.

Speech Therapy Clinic

Mrs. Benstead continued to hold regular sessions in Wetherby, Tadcaster and Swillington. 62 children received treatment for varying speech defects at 225 sessions.

Physically Handicapped Children

This being a widely scattered Rural Area it is usually necessary for handicapped children needing special school facilities to have to go to Boarding Schools to receive the special educational treatment recommended. The following types of cases were away from home for such reasons at the end of the year :—

Type of School										Number
Educationally Sub-normal										21
Blind										4
Deaf										8
Delicate										1
Orthopaedic										1

These figures represent a general decrease of one over the figures for the previous year.

Child Guidance Clinics

11 children were referred for Child Guidance investigation and treatment.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The calls made on the Home Help Service showed no signs of diminishing. Fortunately it has proved easier to recruit suitable women to do this type of work than in recent years. The value of Home Help Service, particularly in home confinements, and in maintaining the elderly in their own homes is undoubtedly a most worthwhile piece of social welfare. The service rendered by individual Home Helps to the elderly people for whom they are originally engaged to serve very frequently grows into much more than such a relationship. It must be appreciated that many Home Helps ultimately come to the stage of accepting almost intimate responsibility for people who are getting on in life. Such a relationship, I feel, is to be encouraged when one reads the case papers of the very many people on our register. In 1961 a total of 36,218 hours service was authorised, equivalent to the whole time use of 20.5 Home Helps. The Home Helps are still working here on a part-time basis, the average number of persons being employed being 68.

The types of cases which have been granted assistance can be summarised as follows :—

											Cases
1.	Maternity (including expectant mothers)										37
2.	Tuberculosis										—
3.	Chronic Sick, 65 years + ...										138
	Chronic Sick, under 65 years										10
4.	Others										3
											188

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER CARE

(i) Tuberculosis

It is part of the general purpose Health Visitors' duty to supervise the welfare of cases of Tuberculosis in this Division. 231 visits were made for this purpose during the year. This is a substantial decline in the number of visits made compared with the previous year, and probably reflects the very different type of treatment now being given to the Tuberculous in their own homes. The important difference in the type of case in which we have to deal at home is shown by the smaller proportion of cases known to be actively infectious.

On the preventative side, the Chest Physician vaccinated 13 contacts of known cases. Through the school scheme, 849 children were offered Mantoux tests, 544 agreed to be tested, 511 were in fact tested, and only 154 gave a positive reaction. Of the remainder 317 children with negative reactions were seen and were vaccinated.

Of the 314 children vaccinated in 1960, 242 were available for Mantoux testing one year later. 215 of these children were still satisfactorily converted to the positive state, 9 had reverted to the negative condition, and in 18 cases, the result was not ascertained. The 9 cases who were negative were all offered re-vaccination and the offer was accepted in all cases.

B.C.G. Vaccination was also offered to students over the age of 15 years. 9 such students were tested, 6 were positive, and the remaining 3 received vaccination.

The County Council's Scheme for providing free milk, up to 2 pints per day for active cases of Tuberculosis, was used for the benefit of 12 patients in the Division.

(ii) Diphtheria Immunisation

Immunisation against Diphtheria usually in association with Immunisation against Tetanus and Vaccination against Whooping Cough by means of Triple Antigen, is constantly available in all Infant Welfare Clinics.

Immunisation against Diphtheria is available in all Doctors Surgeries, Infant Welfare Clinics and in Schools at routine School Medical Inspections, to any child whose parent wishes immunisation to be carried out. Such prevention would appear to cover the needs of this wide Rural Area fairly adequately, but if any parent has difficulty in having a child protected in this way the Divisional Health Office will only be too glad to try to assist in solving the difficulty.

It is interesting to record that during the year on two occasions there were real fears that cases of Diphtheria had once again shown themselves. The preventative medical history

of Diphtheria is a striking example of the virtual eradication of the disease by nationally designed plans against it. There can be little doubt of the very real value to the individual of submitting to this method of protection. It is easy to make excuses for not having a child immunised in view of the long period of time which has elapsed since cases of Diphtheria occurred in the district. When a case appears it is usually too late to take steps to obtain active immunisation. This gives all the more point to the advice constantly reiterated to have a child immunised early in life with booster doses on entry to School, and on reaching the age of 8 years.

The statistics with regard to this function of preventative medicine in this area are summarised as follows:—

Age at 31-12-61 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1961	1-4 1960-1957	5-9 1956-1952	10-15 1951-1947	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1957-1961	227	2,209	1,611	1,163	5,210
B. 1956 or earlier ...	—	—	1,137	2,620	3,757

The amount of immunisation against Diphtheria carried out by Practitioners and by the Department during 1961 is shown in the following Table:—

	AGE AT FINAL INJECTION			
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (inc. temporary residents)	243	389	179	811
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course)	—	7	387	394

(iii) Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation against Tetanus has been made more widely available usually in association with protection against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough in this Divisional Health Area. During 1961, 1,333 children received the full course of injections and 146 children were given booster doses.

(iv) Whooping Cough Vaccination

Protection against Whooping Cough is still available to children up to the age of 4 years, and again is usually given locally in association with protection against Diphtheria and Tetanus. In 1961, 648 children in this age group received injections against the disease, bringing the total number of children vaccinated against Whooping Cough, since the scheme started, to 4,519.

Vaccination against Whooping Cough does not give life long protection as is shown by the fact that of the 36 notified cases of Whooping Cough in 1961, 6 children had a history of previous vaccination against the disease, but the important thing is that this method of preventative inoculation does delay the age at which the disease occurs, and also reduces its severity. It is of course in the very young child that Whooping Cough is likely to produce its most serious danger to health.

(v) Vaccination Against Smallpox

Vaccination against Smallpox is available from Private Practitioners and at all Local Authority Clinics in the area. In 1961 the following number of persons received protection :—

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated ...	134	137	13	20	12	316
Number Re-vaccinated	—	—	2	19	28	49

These figures represent approximately 17% of children as having been vaccinated against Smallpox.

(vi) Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

The scheme for vaccinating persons below the age of 40 against Poliomyelitis continues as a routine measure in all Doctors Surgeries, Infant Welfare Clinics, and at routine school medical inspections in Infant Schools throughout the area.

We continued to use the ‘ Salk ’ type of vaccine by injection during 1961 to the following extent :—

1st Dose only	170)	
2nd Dose only	1,247)	
3rd Dose	1,517)	At end of year.
4th Dose	2,967)	

MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORK

The Mental Health field was widened by the appointment of Miss Allison to the post of Mental Welfare Officer in Division No. 9. Arrangements were also made for Mrs. Myers from the Goole Division, to spend 2 days, per week, in this Division, in order to deal with all the cases coming to our notice. Unfortunately Mrs. Myers has never been able to give anything approaching to 2 days per week here because of her commitments on her home territory.

It will be necessary to appoint one more whole-time member of the staff if we are to cope with the work presenting itself to the Department in the now prevailing conditions. It was our intention to open a Psychiatric Out-patients Clinic in the Tadcaster Multiple Clinic in association with the staff of Naburn and Bootham Park Hospitals. Unfortunately we find the staff difficulties there are too great to allow a Psychiatrist to spend one half day, monthly or fortnightly, in Tadcaster, and we are

therefore faced with the unfortunate position of having to send patients as far away as Selby or York to receive the necessary advice and guidance.

Arrangements for opening the Training Centre in Harrogate went ahead, and it is understood this Centre will provide for some of the patients from the Wetherby and Tadcaster areas. The Airedale Centre in Castleford is already undertaking treatment of cases from this Division in a similar way in that direction.

We have been wondering very seriously whether the number of known cases requiring training in this Division are not now so numerous as to justify the erection of a Training Centre in this Division.

WELFARE OF THE AGED

A number of different agencies exert themselves a great deal in connection with the welfare of the elderly. The District Councils have concentrated on building suitable dwellings for old people; the voluntary Committees in at least the more populous parishes have organised hard working Committees who look after such things as day by day supervision and visitation, periodic Club Meetings, Chiropody Sessions under the scheme whereby the County Council reimburses the expenses, and so on.

Although it is difficult to quote comparable figures one's impression is that the pressure on beds in Welfare Homes has been substantially reduced in this area. Certainly the amount of Home Help Service given with the main purpose in mind of retaining the recipient out of an Institution becomes quite substantial.

The Chiropody Service is the one Section of Old Peoples Welfare where precise figures can be quoted. In 1961, 441 sessions were attended by 756 patients on 3,918 occasions. Additionally 105 patients received 400 treatments in their own homes.

CARE OF CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

The Quarterly Meeting of the Care Committee continued to be held regularly and at the end of the year there were 14 cases still appearing on the active list of known problem families in the Division.

COUNTY COUNCIL RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

In last year's report reference was made to the additional Home for the Elderly in course of preparation in Wighill Lane, Tadcaster. The Home was not opened by the end of 1961, but preparations had gone ahead apace and the opening date did not appear to be too far distant when the year closed.

WETHERBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR, FOR THE YEAR 1961**

Council Offices,
WETHERBY.

July, 1962.

To the Rural District Council of Wetherby :

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your information my sixteenth Annual Report, which is again a record of a year of intense activity in every section of the work of the Department.

The outstanding feature of the year has been the intensification of building throughout your district, the number of new private houses completed being the highest recorded for any year during the history of the Council.

In the field of environmental hygiene the weekly refuse scheme was brought into effect and has worked very smoothly indeed, to the satisfaction of the majority of ratepayers; a pilot scheme was introduced to investigate the use of the "Paper Bag" Refuse Receptacle; the second stage of the Slum Clearance Scheme was in process of implementation; the making up of private streets under the powers delegated by the West Riding County Council is now proceeding; the modernisation of Slaughterhouses was well in hand at the year end and the improvement of all Camping Sites was also dealt with.

The pressure on the Staff has been extremely heavy and the results accomplished has only been possible by the loyal co-operation of all. Encouragement from the Council and spontaneous assistance from fellow officers has made possible the surmounting of such difficulties as have been encountered; for this too one is deeply grateful.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN MARRIOTT,

Chartered Municipal Engineer,
Chartered Town Planner,
M.I.Mun.E., A.M.T.P.I.,
M.Inst.P.C., M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.,
Engineer & Surveyor,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE WETHERBY RURAL DISTRICT, 1961

SERVICE TO DWELLINGS

TOWNSHIP	Estimated extent (acres) 1	Population 1951 (Census) 2	Population †1961 (Est.) 3	Dwellings No. of 4	Rateable †Value £ 5	Product of *Penny Rate £ s. d. 6	WATER SUPPLY			SEWERAGE			CLOSETS	
							Public Supply 7	Piped	Private Other 8	Public Sewer 8	S/Tank	Private Other 9	W.C.	E.C.
Angram	521	54	62	15	248	18 11	15	—	—	15	—	—	15	—
Bardsey-cum-Rigton	2752	1315	1579	563	18036	77 14 6	561	2	—	534	27	—	2	3
Bilton and Bickerton	2999	372	385	111	1822	7 2 6	109	—	2	87	19	—	5	5
Boston Spa	880	2401	2422	883	21463	82 10 11	881	—	2	871	11	—	1	5
Bramham and Oglethorpe	4112	228	1290	373	7660	26 11 6	354	19	—	314	56	—	3	6
Clifford	742	1010	1098	348	8322	30 10 0	346	2	—	338	9	—	1	3
Collingham	2842	1295	1770	620	24482	96 18 3	597	23	—	600	15	—	5	9
Deighton North	1475	93	96	34	1057	3 14 6	32	2	—	29	5	—	6	—
Harewood	8154	1126	1330	525	22659	101 9 2	516	9	—	432	87	—	1	17
Hutton Wandesley	1233	101	79	26	612	2 0 7	26	—	—	22	3	—	—	2
Kearby with Netherby	1422	125	137	48	1206	5 3 5	47	1	—	46	2	—	9	—
Keswick East	1290	621	734	285	7684	29 10 11	280	5	—	263	13	—	1	11
Kirk Deighton	2276	440	485	172	4119	16 12 5	146	25	—	138	33	—	—	2
Kirkby Overblow	2224	310	325	105	2424	9 10 1	101	4	—	80	25	—	5	4
Long Marston	2850	291	345	100	2027	8 0 9	100	—	—	86	9	—	1	7
Ribston Little	858	169	175	59	809	3 6 5	58	1	—	58	—	—	8	1
Rigton	3058	363	378	139	3253	13 0 9	131	8	—	82	49	—	—	16
Seacroft	1073	449	578	215	7693	31 0 0	207	—	—	191	24	—	—	1
Sicklinghall	1495	255	265	84	2299	9 1 2	76	8	—	60	24	—	7	—
Spoofforth	5468	810	802	324	8460	31 12 11	305	18	—	278	39	—	5	14
Thornor	2461	1099	1148	424	10138	38 18 8	424	—	—	388	31	—	5	5
Thorp Arch	1529	475	505	108	8337	33 10 8	107	—	—	894	9	—	3	7
Tockwith	3188	547	570	194	6992	24 0 4	192	2	—	150	41	—	1	7
Walton	1590	196	191	61	10214	41 7 6	61	—	—	56	4	—	2	2
Weeton	1373	621	681	278	7947	31 6 1	271	7	—	260	16	—	2	3
Wetherby	2460	4237	4223	1412	54517	211 15 11	1408	3	—	1385	25	—	—	4
Wighill	2247	229	230	65	1266	4 19 11	64	1	—	53	12	—	6	2
Wilstrop	1080	56	51	12	187	9 0 0	11	1	—	1	5	—	—	7
Wothersome	772	50	46	13	152	11 0 0	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	2
Totals	64424	20338	21980	7598	246085	973 8 9	7449	141	8	6913	606	79	7457	141

NOTE : —The whole district is served by the Public Cleansing Service of the Council.

†—Allocation of population to parishes is estimated.

‡—Registrar-General's Mid-1961 estimate of Civilian Population.

*—From 1st April, 1962.

§—In addition, the sewerage of 48 houses and 1 factory is received from the Tadcaster R.D.C., and 2 houses from Wharfedale R.D.C.

(7598) (7598) (7598)

I. GENERAL

(a) General Statistics

	No. of Houses	Per Cent. of Total	Increase 1961
Water from public mains ...	7449	99.0	310
Piped water supply ... (including private sources)	7590	99.9	307
Connected to public sewers ...	6913	91.2	327
Satisfactory drainage to public sewers or private sewage disposal schemes ...	7519	99.0	316
Water closets ...	7457	98.8	328
Earth closets ...	141	1.9	27
			(decrease)
Baths ...	7213	95.5	423
Hot water supply ...	7409	98.0	421

(b) Legislation

New legislation during the year includes The Public Health Act, 1961, The Rivers (Prevention and Pollution) Act, 1961, The Housing Act, 1961, The Land Drainage Act, 1961, and The Private Street Works Act, 1961.

(c) Manual Workers

There is now an establishment of 41 workmen, and 37 have been consistently employed during the year.

At the year end there were two vacancies.

The change-over of labour is a disquieting matter and there have been difficulties in recruiting suitable labour. During the year 2 workmen retired, and 9 other workmen left the service of the Council. 10 new workmen were engaged.

Therefore of the men now employed only 7 have more than 15 years and 10 more than ten years service with the Council. During the year 593 man/days were lost due to illness compared with 606 in the previous year. 20 men had no absence due to illness but 4 men were absent for more than 30 days, the longest total period of absence during the year was 47 days. Of the days lost due to sickness 479 days were covered by the Council's Sickness Scheme, and 114 days were unpaid.

(d) Staff

During the year the vacant offices of Housing and Engineering Clerk of Works were filled but it has not yet been possible to appoint the further Junior Assistant which has been included in the establishment of the Department.

I am delighted to record that Mr. A. Holt (Deputy Surveyor and Public Health Inspector) was successful in passing the

Testamur Examination of the Institute of Public Cleansing; Mr. C. B. Betts (Technical Assistant) was successful in passing the Higher National Certificate in Building and also the Examination of the City and Guilds in Builders Quantities; and Mr. T. Spence (Draughtsman) was successful in obtaining the Ordinary National Certificate in Building.

The building development in the area has been quite exceptional during the last three years and despite the present national financial problems shows little sign of permanent abatement. If the present volume of building is maintained it is inevitable that your Council will have to examine the organisation of building inspection with a view to providing further assistance for this important duty. The work of building inspection has been carried out thoroughly and effectively but only at the expense of reduced activity in other connections and this should not continue indefinitely; it is also only been possible by the loyal co-operation of all the members of the staff who are called upon to execute this work. The duty of building and meat and food inspection are two routine operations which cannot be neglected.

(e) Office Accommodation

No further progress has been made regarding the provision of additional Office accommodation. This is due to the delay in the completion of the new Police Station which has delayed the vacation of the Old Police Station until the end of 1962. As a temporary solution, however, the Caretaker's Flat has been temporarily adapted to provide additional Office accommodation and a Staff Room. This additional accommodation has been of considerable assistance to the Departments affected but is not adequate, and further additional accommodation is urgently required. In order to provide much needed storage accommodation for records, part of the basement of the Offices has been excavated and converted into store-rooms. This work has, of necessity, been slow in execution and additional work is still required in the basement to enable it to be used to the fullest advantage. All Departments of the Council are affected by the shortage of accommodation but in particular my Department is handicapped by inadequate facilities for the proper handling of deposited plans and reception of callers. The present arrangements are far from ideal and undoubtedly reduce the efficiency of the Department.

(f) Depot

During the year the ablutions, messroom and lavatory accommodation at the Depot has been completed. It is now possible to proceed with renovation of the Depot Yard and buildings.

(g) Local Government Boundary Commission

During the year the Boundary Commission have slightly extended the West Yorkshire Special Review Area to include parts of the Parishes of Harewood and Thorner, adjacent to the Leeds City Boundary.

Leeds Corporation's proposals for minor amendments of your boundary were opposed by your Council and were discussed with Representatives of the Boundary Commission.

II. TOWN PLANNING AND BUILDING CONTROL

(a) General

As already indicated, 1961 has been marked by further considerable increase in Planning and Byelaw applications and in the implementation of development.

In my last Report I indicated the progress during the previous 10 years. In 1951 there were 482 applications. Last year there were 1,523 and for the year under review the figure is 1,726, being an increase of 13% over the previous year. The purely administrative aspects of dealing with this volume of applications has imposed a very considerable load on the Department and this has accounted for some of the delays in dealing with other matters. This work must be dealt with promptly month by month and delays cannot be tolerated. The operation of the Advanced Payments Code in relation to the making up of new streets will also impose additional clerical work in this connection.

The scrutiny of plans deposited is now a lengthy operation but to facilitate this and the work of the Committee the Planning Officer and the Chairman of the Committee now meet me a few days before each Committee to scrutinise all deposited plans.

I have previously mentioned under the heading of "Staff" the amount of building inspection work as at present is a major feature of the Department's duties. This is not confined to new construction, as every building project, including housing improvement schemes, have to be inspected to ensure compliance with Statutory and Byelaw requirements. For each new building operation a minimum of four inspections is necessary—in practice, this number is doubled and together with the scrutiny and prior examination of plans I estimate that upwards of one third of the time of the Staff is spent on building control.

The 305 private houses completed during the year is considerably in excess of the highest previous annual total. A proportion of this development took place at Alwoodley on the fringe of Leeds city, but at least two thirds of the total volume was in more central localities. Other new development in the district is as follows:—

The National Scientific and Technology Library at Thorp Arch is completed and operational.

The new Court House and Divisional Police Station at Wetherby will be completed in 1962.

The construction of a large new Secondary Modern School, at Wetherby, for 700 pupils, will commence during the ensuing year.

The erection of a Remand Centre, together with appropriate Staff Housing adjoining H.M. Prison, Thorp Arch, is proposed.

The Ex-Royal Ordnance Factory at Thorp Arch has been the subject of a planning permission for a Trading Estate with a maximum total of employees of 500. The owners are now proceeding with the development of this Estate which is likely to accommodate a number of Regional Distribution and Storage Depots of National Companies.

During the year your Council have continued its efforts to secure improvement to Wetherby By-pass Road, in view of its unfortunate accident record. Towards the year end the Minister of Transport indicated his intention to carry out certain major improvements at a comparatively early date.

The proposals for the improvement of the A.1 Trunk Road, South of Wetherby, are now in an advanced stage and work is likely to commence in the ensuing year.

Your Council have also received draft proposals for the by-passing of the villages of Collingham and Bardsey on Road A.58 (Wetherby to Leeds). This outline proposal, did not secure the approval of your Council and alternative suggestions have been submitted to the Highway Authority as the basis of discussion. In this connection the Parish Councils of Bardsey, Collingham and Scarcroft, have each supported your Council.

Your Council have, during the year, acquired a site at Wetherby, either for a public open space or as a possible site for a swimming bath, or pool, but in view of the present financial restrictions no further progress has been made in dealing with this matter.

Finally, under the Public Health Act, 1961, the Minister has indicated that in place of the review of Building Byelaws which was due shortly, he proposes to make National Building Regulations and this it is hoped will secure a more enforceable and readily understood Code of Building than at present exists.

(b) Housing Estates

Work has proceeded on the detailed surveys necessary in connection with the making up of private streets and your Council, with the approval of the West Riding County Council, passed the necessary resolution for the making up of six streets at Wetherby. At the year end the preparatory work had reached an advanced stage.

During recent years your Council, by the imposition of “planning conditions” have been successful in securing made up streets for all new development but the operation of the “Advanced Payment Code” under the Highway Act, 1959, will supersede this Planning requirement. A survey of private streets reveals that there are 83 unmade streets in your district with an aggregate length of 13½ miles. The procedure for making up these streets is very protracted, and this will necessitate continuous programming of work to ensure an effective reduction of unmade streets within a reasonable period.

(c) Building and Development

The applications considered by the Council in 1961 are as follows:—

	Construction	Change of Use	Advts.	Public Health Act and Byelaws
Brought forward from 1960	39	—	1	11
Received 1961 	893	12	21	783
	932	12	22	794
Approved 	358	6	—	662
Conditionally approved ...	407	2	16	9
Temporary Buildings (excluding garages) ...	4	—	—	6
Refused 	110	2	3	10
Withdrawn 	11	2	2	1
Overhead Lines 	17	—	—	—
Temporary Garages 	8	—	—	79
	915	12	21	767
Outstanding 31/12/61 ...	17	—	1	27
	932	12	22	794

6 Appeals were made against planning decisions, and in all cases Public Inquiries were held. At the year end 5 cases were awaiting Inquiry, including one in respect of the Appeal by the Council against the decision of the County Council to refuse consent for the use of a site for housing at Boston Spa. 7 decisions on appeals were received during the year, and in all except one, the Council's decision was upheld.

One application for Planning consent for housing development at Linton was called in for determination by the Minister and latter a Public Inquiry was held resulting in the Minister refusing consent.

(d) Development Plans and Green Belt

The Minister has not yet announced his decision on the Quinquennial Review of the County Development Plan which includes amongst other things the establishment of a formal Green Belt in your area. Some discussion has taken place on modifications necessary to the Wetherby Town Map and it is hoped that this will be approved during the ensuing year, so as to enable its revision to be proceeded with. It is a number of years since the Town Map was submitted to the Minister and it is not yet approved. During this period there have been many changes, including an intensified demand for building land as a result of the non-availability of land in the Green Belt. This necessitates complete review of the Town Map and the County Planning Officer had agreed to deal with this matter as one of urgency during the ensuing year.

The local village opposition to development in your area to which I referred in my last Report still continues and has now extended to another two parishes and there is an increasing demand that Parish Councils should have a statutory right to be consulted on all planning applications. Whilst admitting the need for public awareness of Planning proposals the administrative factors involved in further consultation would necessitate the Council being given a longer period for the consideration of applications as the period now available often proves to be inadequate; it would involve applicants in additional delays and expense and would increase materially the already considerable correspondence and work in dealing with applications. Very frequently, requests are received for permission to scrutinise deposited plans. The demands on the time of the staff in dealing with callers who merely inspect the Planning Register (as they are entitled to do), is not insignificant, but if in addition this duty was extended to inspection of plans and other deposited documents it would require special facilities in terms of accommodation and the allocation of a Technical Officer to ensure the security of the documents and to give the explanations demanded by the persons investigating the plans.

It would appear that the grounds of objection to development in the parishes in your district are:—

- (1) that the volume of development is too great to be readily assimilated in a short period into a village community;
- (2) that the existing residents in the village do not want any additional development;
- (3) that the development is different in nature to that already existing.

I am of the opinion that the main future development should be directed to townships where the community structure is such as to easily absorb a larger population and which can accommodate housing development of differing densities and cost and for this reason I regard an early and realistic review of the Wetherby Town Map as of the utmost importance.

(e) Tree Preservation Orders

Your Council have proceeded with the preparatory work and submitted the draft Order for Tree Preservation of woodland areas within sight of the Great North Road.

(f) Industrial Areas

Further development continues of the Council's Industrial Areas at Wetherby and road and sewer works are now under construction.

HOUSING WORK AT 31st DECEMBER, 1961

COMPLETED				UNDER CONSTRUCTION				RECONDITIONING				
								Improvement Grants Completed, 1961				

III. HOUSING

(a) Housing Progress

At the end of the financial year, ending 31st March, 1962, the capital assets of your Council in respect of Housing stood at £2,455,065.

Your Council's Housing Programme for 1961/62 was reduced, compared with the previous year. It is anticipated that the future annual Housing Programmes of the Council will be at a very modest level as apart from Slum Clearance and Aged Persons requirements, the general shortage of houses except for a few villages has been largely met.

To make provision for the demands of private developers who wish to erect individually designed houses, your Council have made a number of sites available at Bramham, and are taking steps to do the same at Boston Spa, North Rigton and at Wetherby. The year has seen the effects of the improved specification for houses drawn up in the previous year and further developments in this improved design and equipment have been actively pursued. Towards the year end your Council has under consideration the improvement of larder and food storage accommodation. At the present time 135 tenants have taken advantage of the refrigerator provision scheme and at the year end 31 additional applications were in hand. The Report of the Centre Housing Advisory Committee on standards of design and equipment of dwellings was issued towards the end of the year. This Report makes revolutionary recommendations but their implementation is likely to be a gradual process, but the opportunity for improved design is generally welcomed.

The detailed progress of housing, in your area, since 1945, is as follows:—

Private houses of all types erected	1404
Council houses of all types erected	1271
TOTAL	2675
Demolished or closed	411
Nett increase in houses	2264

Since 1945, 35% (2,675) of the houses in your area have been erected and since 1918 over 64% (4,877) of the houses in your area have been erected. At the 31st December last there were 185 private houses and 71 Council Houses under construction, a total of 256 compared with 235 in the preceding year.

Within the Department the work connected with houses has again been heavy and has included the erection of 12

bungalows at Wetherby, Spofforth and Thorner; preparation of schemes for 32 flats in 3 parishes; site surveys in connection with acquisition of land; the preparation of layouts for 11 sites; and site development works (roads and sewers) completed in 3 parishes, under construction in 4 parishes and schemes under preparation for 2 parishes. 12 Garages have been erected at Bramham and Weeton and schemes prepared for a further 69 garages in other parishes. Reconditioning schemes affecting 170 houses owned by the Council in 4 parishes are in hand.

Aged Persons Housing

The Council have now provided 146 single bedroom aged persons bungalows including 12 completed in 1961 out of a total of Council owned houses of 2,037 at 31st March, 1962. It has now been decided to proceed with a programme of single bed-roomed flats and the Department have schemes in preparation for 32 flats at Wetherby, Spofforth and Thorner. These include an experimental block of four "all electric" flats at Thorner.

Your Council have again considered the introduction (with County Financial assistance) of an Aged Persons Warden Service, but have not yet decided to adopt the scheme, nevertheless, instructions have been given that all new accommodation for aged persons shall be wired for the later installation of the "Speech/Call" System of communication. Experience has shown that the "bell" system has the weakness that it can place an undue burden on the work of the warden, due to lonely old people believing that any unusual or even usual circumstance requires this emergency service. If each call is not attended to by the warden, confidence in the system will disappear.

The "Speech/Call" system not only sounds a warning but enables a tenant to speak to the warden and vice versa, and overcomes this difficulty by giving an extra sense of security and contentment to the lonely and infirm.

When one considers the alternative to a warden's scheme, namely the transfer of old people to institutional accommodation, there is no doubt about the advantages they have to offer.

(b) Existing Houses

Your Council's Post War Slum Clearance Scheme first stage, has almost been completely dealt with and work has proceeded on the second stage. In all, a further 75 houses were represented or reported as unfit for human habitation and there are still a further number of "border-line" houses in respect of which representations are under consideration.

SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEME

Undertakings to cease use as dwellings	150
Undertakings to recondition	145
Demolition Orders made	215
Local Authority houses to demolish	38
Consideration deferred for a stated period ...	23
Section 9 Notices issued	4
Outstanding	—
TOTAL	576*

Action to date:—

Houses closed	144
Houses reconditioned	116
Houses demolished	149
Vacant and awaiting demolition	23
Houses in respect of improvement schemes not yet carried out	16
Houses in respect of improvement schemes under construction	18
Houses awaiting re-housing	87
Houses action deferred	23
TOTAL	576

Families re-housed by the Council	215
Families re-housed privately	155
	360

* Does not include 34 sub-standard ex Ministry of Supply dwellings at Boston Spa, which are scheduled for demolition.

The fitness classification of houses at the close of the year was as follows:—

Satisfactory	3413
Minor defects	1087
Major defects	782
Unfit	164
Crown Property	109
Council Houses	2027
Miscellaneous	116
	7598

(c) Housing Rehabilitation

The improvement and repair of houses has continued steadily and in every parish in the district the work carried out during the last decade is very manifest. Great reliance is placed on informal approach to owners and this has resulted in 279 houses being repaired. By means of statutory action under the Public Health and Housing Acts a further 37 houses have been dealt with.

The Council continues its policy of acquisition of houses for reconditioning and now own 187 houses in respect of which reconditioning works have either been completed or are in process of being dealt with. To date a total of 19 houses have been reconditioned, of which 11 have been completed during the year under review. At the year end a further 32 houses were under construction and tenders have been received in respect of works to a further two houses. Schemes for the balance are in active preparation. During the year your Council demolished 4 houses in default of private owners and have demolished 10 further condemned houses which they have acquired.

(d) Improvement Grants

There has again been a reduction in applications during the year (55, compared with 60 in 1960). 24 applications were approved for Standard Grants. 506 houses in the district are now the subject of grant application and in 28 cases the application was either withdrawn or refused. Grant has been made to 478 houses, including 36 conversions. The number of schemes completed at the end of the year was 407 and 73 were under construction. The total expenditure incurred now amounts to £390,609, of which £105,603 is in respect of works of repair not eligible for grant. The total amount of grant allocated is £131,404, of which £95,618 had been paid at the 31st March, 1962.

Of the houses, 194 are owner/occupied and 284 are let to tenants (including 104 tied houses). Improvement Schemes now cover nearly 6¼% of the houses in your area and 17½% of the pre-1918 houses.

One of the serious defects of the Improvement Grant Scheme is the inability of the Council to require Improvement of houses where this is necessary to prevent deterioration or to ensure co-ordinated schemes. There are numerous examples of houses in terraces and groups where a number have been improved but for various reasons including unwilling tenants and different owners it is unlikely that the remainder will be improved voluntarily. It would seem that the time is overdue for Local Authorities to be given the necessary powers (with due safeguards for owners) to insist on improvement on the same way that they can require closure or demolition.

(e) Advances

The following loans were made by the Council:—

12 in respect of the acquisition of houses amounting to £7,845.

6 in respect of the construction of houses amounting to £9,310.

7 in respect of the alteration and repair of houses amounting to £3,280.

and in addition one guarantee was made to Building Society for house purchase.

IV. DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(a) Drainage

Work under this heading includes:—

Connections of existing properties to the sewer	17
Connections of new houses to the sewer	232
Provision of septic tanks to existing houses ...	15
Provision of septic tanks to new houses	6
Renewal of defective septic tanks	11
Houses fully re-drained	61

10 unsatisfactory installations have been eliminated by Slum Clearance. Works are in progress which will result in a further 28 unsatisfactory drainage installations being remedied or eliminated.

(b) Sanitary Conveniences

27 earth closets have been abolished and a further 5 were being converted at the end of the year.

141 houses are still provided with earth closets but 133 of these cannot be dealt with by Statutory action. It is hoped, however, to further substantially reduce this number by Slum Clearance and informal action.

(c) Sewerage

New construction work has been heavy. 10 schemes have been completed or under construction at a total cost of £41,352, and a further 8 schemes are in preparation at an estimated cost of £38,540.

The Wigton Moor Sewerage Scheme was finally completed by direct labour during the year and has operated satisfactorily. There has been some delay in preparing the final accounts for the Contract, but this work is now well in hand.

Five storm water relief schemes were approved by the Rivers Board and in three cases tenders invited for the work. Very considerable preparatory work has been carried out for two major schemes of joint surface water sewers (public highways and private and Council Estates) at Wetherby and Boston Spa.

As private housing development increases so does the work of supervision of design and construction of private sewers. Much time is taken in negotiations with the Architects and Engineers on the detailed design of the sewers and during the year 15 large drainage schemes have been dealt with.

The Council are now responsible for 115 miles of public sewer, and 7 pumping stations. Defects to sewers located during the year have been remedied with the exception of defective sections at Sicklinghall, Collingham and Wetherby.

(d) Sewage Disposal

The Council now treat and dispose of the sewage from 6,913 houses and 275 other properties within your district and 50 houses and a large factory outside your district. The total dry weather flow is now estimated at 892,000 gallons per day.

The sewage from 49 houses in your district discharges to sewers of adjoining Local Authorities.

The acquisition of the Thorp Arch Sewage Works has proceeded and when the purchase is completed it will be necessary to proceed with the provision of additional sludge drying beds; the provision of facilities for treatment of stormwater and the carrying out of a general reconditioning programme to the plant and structures. The biological filters require urgent attention as the media requires cleansing and work to two filters must be undertaken during 1962.

The new Public Health Act, 1961, and the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1961, have imposed new duties and responsibilities on the Council. The consent of the Rivers Board to the continued discharge of sewage from your Sewage Works will have to be obtained and the Rivers Board is empowered to impose Conditions regulating such discharge in the future.

It is certain that higher standards of treatment will be imposed but with the exception of two Works, where problems associated with farm drainage are acute, I cannot anticipate serious difficulties in satisfying the requirements of the Rivers Board. It should, however, be pointed out that although the Council's Sewage Works are considered as modern, Wetherby Sewage Works was originally constructed in 1932 (with subsequent additions at a later date), Thorp Arch Sewage Works in 1942 and Long Marston Sewage Works in 1946, and it is only fair to indicate that during the intervening period there has been some deterioration which will involve remedial expenditure and improvement in the next few years.

The Public Health Act, 1961, gives the Council power to control and impose charges for the reception and treatment of farm drainage. The Council have as yet been unable to devise a satisfactory formulae for charge but has agreed the general conditions under which they will accept farm drainage into their sewers. This is a serious problem in those parishes where

the sewers receive a comparatively high proportion of farm drainage compared with domestic sewage.

The Council's policy has always been the satisfactory treatment and disposal of all liquid wastes and have encouraged discharge of farm drainage to their sewers in view of the problems, difficulties and nuisances which arise on many farms where these wastes are disposed of by other means. This policy, however, has created certain treatment problems at a number of the smaller works. During long periods of dry weather the quality of effluent tends to deteriorate.

Your Council have now largely completed their Post-War Sewerage Scheme and every village and hamlet in the district has a proper system of public sewers. Work now proceeding are (in the main) smaller sewer extensions to premises which are some distance from existing sewers.

A number of the trunk sewers require descaling and removal of accumulated silt. Some sections have already been dealt with but further expenditure is inevitable for the cleansing of other sewers. The situation is being carefully watched but the two sections, at Bardsey and at Wetherby, will have to receive attention within the near future.

Every endeavour is made to ensure that at all times the effluents discharged from your Sewage Works comply fully with the requirements of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board, and I am extremely grateful to Mr. M. Lovett, the Chief Inspector of the Board, and to his Department for their unfailing courtesy, advice and help.

(e) Financial Statement, Year Ending 31st March, 1962

The total cost of the service was £27,600, and the income was £2,211, the rate levied being 28.34 pence. Loan charges amount to £14,798, and the capital assets of the Council now amount to £438,070.

V. WATER SUPPLIES

(a) Private Supplies

44 samples of water were taken for bacteriological analysis, of which 16 were unsatisfactory. One chemical sample was also taken.

11 existing houses were connected to the public mains and the private supply to 4 houses was improved. This included the provision of 2 new boreholes. Only 8 houses in the district are now without a piped water supply and only 149 houses are without a supply from public mains. Action in respect of 4 supplies was outstanding at the year end and informal action has also been taken in respect of a further 11 cases. The work of dealing with the remaining private water supplies in the district is inevitably slow although progress is being made with the remaining cases which still have to be dealt with.

(b) Public Supplies

55 samples of water were taken for bacteriological analysis and only one was of doubtful quality.

The district is supplied by the Claro Water Board with the exception of two parishes, by Leeds Corporation. The supplies of these Authorities have been maintained satisfactorily during the year. The Claro Water Board has continued its policy of executing the various schemes which were prepared by the Council when they were the Water Undertakers. They have finalised the purchase of the Ministry of Supply Water Undertaking.

A softening plant was under construction at Bardsey and contracts let for similar plant at Stockeld and Thorp Arch. In addition, the augmentation of water mains from Wetherby to Collingham and Bardsey was agreed. These schemes are likely to be executed during 1962. The water supply of your district is now approaching the stage of completion of the programme formulated by the Council in 1959. Supplies to all parts of the district are adequate to meet all foreseeable demands. The present situation regarding water supply transformation of the situation in 1949 at the time when the Council acquired the Undertaking of the Wetherby and District Water Company.

I have to express my gratitude to the Engineer of the Claro Water Board, Mr. J. Pooley, for help and assistance in dealing with the supplies to private premises which still require attention, and there is full and satisfactory co-operation between your Officers and the Officers of the Board, at all times.

VI. PUBLIC CLEANSING, TRANSPORT AND SALVAGE

(a) The Public Cleansing Service

From the 1st April, 1961, there have been two major developments under this heading, namely, the implementation of a weekly collection to every property in the district, and the introduction of two pilot schemes (serving a total of 500 houses) at Wetherby and Alwoodley, for the trial of the paper refuse sack in lieu of the dustbin.

The 7-day service was achieved by re-organisation of rounds and the establishment of an additional collection area, necessitating an additional vehicle and the augmentation of the refuse collection staff.

The paper bag pilot schemes have proved that this system has very many advantages and as a result of ten months experience your Council decided to extend the trials to a further 600 existing premises and to all the new development of appreciable size throughout the district. This development will assist materially to cater (without major increase on vehicles and staff) for the increased residential development which is planned to take place during the next five years.

The experience of operating this new scheme can be summarised as:—

- (1) On matters of hygiene (including dustless loading) noise abatement, time saving, and ease of collection it is an excellent system;
- (2) The system is not yet perfect but the difficulties are by no means unsurmountable;
- (3) The use of orthodox refuse vehicles employing some form of compression device is essential in order to obtain effective pay loads;
- (4) The system gives flexibility in dealing satisfactorily with accumulations, following Bank Holidays, sickness, vehicle breakdowns and adverse weather conditions by the issue of duplicate bags;
- (5) Householders must accept the sack is a little different to use than a bin;
- (6) Financially, it compares favourably with orthodox systems having regard to the benefits obtained.

A survey carried out after ten months of operation has revealed that over 90% of householders prefer sacks to dustbins.

(b) Transport

Two new 18/20 cubic yard refuse vehicles with compressing devices were added to the fleet. These were referred to in my last Annual Report.

Towards the end of the financial year a further order was placed for a replacement vehicle of 50 cubic yard capacity. This increase in capacity is an important one as the steadily increase in bulk/weight ratio of domestic refuse necessitates the use of vehicles of maximum capacity in order to reduce to a minimum the number of journeys necessary to tip. Adequate servicing of vehicles is achieved by the regular engagement for a few days weekly of a local mechanic.

(c) Refuse Disposal

During the year the Council have closed three tips at Collingham, Kirk Deighton and Wetherby, and two new Tips have been established at Thorp Arch and Kirk Deighton. Three other tips are only in use for dealing with winter refuse. The acquisition of suitable tipping sites is becoming increasingly difficult and Planning Conditions governing their use becoming increasingly stringent.

Although the tips have been maintained to a reasonable standard I am far from satisfied with their condition.

One of the results of our higher standard of living is the expanding use of tins, cartons, packets and wrapping material.

and with gas, oil, electricity or closed combustion stoves replacing many open fires, the majority of this packaging finds its way to the inside of the dustbin. These materials might be excellent for the job intended but they are most unsuitable for making a consolidated refuse tip.

The control of tips to prescribed standards is an acute problem and largely arises from this rapid change taking place in the composition of refuse and to the difficulty of obtaining adequate and regular supplies of suitable covering material. During 1961 labour and other difficulties have also had their influence. With larger capacity vehicles the possibility of attaining the desirable objective of centralised disposal becomes nearer. Centralised disposal compared with disposal at a multiplicity of tips has many advantages. Nuisances which have arisen have been mainly concerned with appearance, particularly the dispersal of light debris and paper during tipping operation at tips which are reaching a high level and where filling is nearing completion. Fly nuisance has been materially reduced by reason of the improved collection frequency.

The Council have continued with the experimental burning of refuse in one of the deep quarries and this has been successful in reducing the bulk of deposited refuse and rendering it sterile, but its application has had to be limited because of nuisance from smoke during certain climatic conditions. There has been an increasing number of instances of deliberate firing and damage to tips and there were four successful prosecutions in connection with trespassing or disturbing Council Tips.

(d) Collection of Refuse

The 7-day collection of refuse has surprisingly made the maintenance of collection schedules much easier and there has been a marked reduction in the number of complaints. Rate-payers have been profuse in their approval of both the new frequency and quality of the service given throughout the year. There is no doubt that although the quantity of refuse has not diminished, the weight of individual containers has been much less due to more frequent emptyings and this in turn has been reflected in an improved output from the workmen. The recruitment of labour has presented many problems, due to the availability of more lucrative and congenial spheres of employment. Refuse collection has to go on in hot or cold weather, in rain, snow, fog and frost, regardless of holidays, sickness or mechanical breakdowns. The labour position is serious as it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain replacements and some further incentive may be needed to attract suitable men to this type of employment.

(e) Litter Act, 1958

The total number of litter baskets throughout the district is now 81.

The servicing of these places an additional and responsible task on the collection crews. The need for improving facilities has been appreciated for some time and it is hoped during 1962 that at least the central area of Wetherby will be supplied with a new and improved type of litter basket.

Only in 2 cases was there need for action to be taken and both of these concerned persons not resident within your Council's area.

(f) Financial and General Statement

The total cost of the service during the year was £24,523. Income amounted to £1,280, making the nett cost £23,243. This amount includes refuse disposal £2,960, transport £4,293, and labour £15,990.

(g) Salvage

The decrease in the amount of salvage during the year has been attributed to two factors, namely:—

- (1) The improved frequency of refuse collection and the consequent re-organisation of teams and rounds;
- (2) The re-imposition of a maximum quota of salvage which could be accepted by the Paper Mills.

Obviously the prime concern of your Council has been to achieve desirable standards in the removal of domestic wastes and priority has been given to this.

Unfortunately an accidental fire at the Paper Mill midway through the year restricted their activities but, in addition, there has been a marked fall in the demand for salvaged papers and board nationally.

In these circumstances it may well lead to the collection of less paper salvage in the ensuing years. Nevertheless, to increase the paper content of refuse at the tip, will lead to difficulties of consolidation and vehicle traction and for these reasons above the separation of paper salvage has been worthwhile.

(h) Dustbin Replacement Scheme

During the year 397 dustbins were issued, of which 40 were sold.

In addition, 279 paper sacks holders have been issued. 177 of these were purchased by owners of new houses on the estates where refuse sacks are in use.

During 1961 the following statement shows the Council's costs in connection with salvage work:—

Sales of salvage	£657	0s.	0d.
Expenditure	£893	0s.	0d.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Transport

Total Mileage of vehicles	...	...	...	...	63,436
Petrol used, in gallons	...	...	...	...	7,076
Diesel used, in gallons	...	...	...	...	3,735

(b) Collections

Premises visited	...	...	...	...	425,620
Receptacles emptied	...	...	...	...	537,000
Middens cleansed	...	...	...	...	210
Pail closets emptied	...	...	...	...	3,976
Litter bins emptied	...	...	...	...	4,421
Cesspools and Septic Tanks emptied	...	...	...	...	974

(c) Refuse Removed and Disposed of

Vehicles, loads removed	...	...	...	...	4,070
Average weight per load	...	...	...	...	1.84 tons
Average weight per cubic yard of refuse	...	...	...	...	2.5 cwts.
Total weight removed	...	...	...	...	7,500 tons
Total quantity removed	...	...	...	...	62,000 cu. yds.
Weight per 1,000 population per day	...	...	...	...	18.7 cwts.
Weight of refuse produced per day	...	...	...	...	20.5 tons

VII. ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

The work under this heading is an important part of the environmental health service of the Council and much of the work is carried out on a formal basis, involving discussions with owners and as a result a considerable amount of repair work is carried out. Statutory action is always regarded as a last resort and it is pleasing to note how the number of Statutory Notices issued has reduced in recent years.

STATUTORY NOTICES

STATUTE	Outstanding 31.12.60	Issued 1961	Abated 1961	Outst'ding 31.12.61
Public Health Act, 1936				
Sect. 39. Drainage	—	2	1	1
„ 45. Defective W.C.	—	1	1	—
„ 47. W.C. Conversion	3	2	1	4
„ 93. Nuisances	1	—	1	—
Housing Act, 1957				
Sect. 9. (Repair Notices)	3	—	2	1
„ 16. (Demolition Orders)	35	34	16	53
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provision) Act, 1956	1	—	1	—
Shops Act, 1950	1	1	1	1
	44	40	24	60

VIII. SUPERVISION OF WORKPLACES

(a) Factories Acts, 1937/59 (See Appendix 'B')

The duties under this heading have again been largely that of routine inspections and it has not been necessary to take any Statutory action. The work has been carried out usually with the utmost co-operation from the management, the greatest difficulty being in relation to provision of facilities in connection with building operations.

(b) Shops Act, 1950

It has only been necessary to take action in respect of two premises (in one case by Statutory Notice). In all new shops and alterations to shops the requirements of the Shops Acts are drawn to the attention of developers and in consequence facilities are provided at the outset which render subsequent action unnecessary.

(c) Offices

It has not been necessary to take any action in respect of existing premises during the year but as in the case of all workplaces the attention of developers is drawn to the requirements for satisfactory provision of sanitary and other facilities and in consequence a high standard is being achieved.

(d) Agricultural Premises

Improvements have been effected during the year at 10 premises by the provision of water carriage sanitation and washing facilities have been provided in 6 cases.

IX. SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) General

This important duty requires constant and regular attention. Improvements to existing premises have been secured in 10 cases and the opportunity is taken on the submission of proposals under Building Byelaws of ensuring that the requirements of the Food and Drugs Legislation are secured. In consequence a considerable amount of effective work is regularly being carried out in this way. I am, however, anxious that more routine inspections are carried out and an endeavour will be made during the ensuing year to secure this, as although generally a high standard is maintained, it is found that there is a remarkable correlation between maintenance of a good standard of hygiene and the number of visits made, which confirms the necessity for regular inspection.

There are 249 premises affected by the Food and Drugs Act, and these include catering establishments of varying types, bakehouses, foodshops and places of food manufacture.

Certain requirements still outstanding relate to the provision of additional washing facilities for equipment in addition to that provided for hands, and for the protection of food on display. Fortunately food hygiene is now an important sales factor and much of the additional work called for by legislation has been tackled on a voluntary basis by the shopkeepers.

Temperature control for the prevention of spoilage and the limitation of bacterial multiplication is not sufficiently understood either by shopkeepers, shoppers or householders, and very much more education on this aspect of the work is needed.

The mobile food shops are increasing in number but powers of control are limited as many of these shops operate from outside the district. There are, however, a number of local mobile shops and in every case a very high standard has been achieved.

(b) Milk Supply

All milk sold must conform to one of the special designations.

During the year 6 bacteriological samples of milk were taken and were reported to be satisfactory. 2 samples were taken for biological examination and they were satisfactory. 4 samples were taken for testing for the presence of B. Abortus and 3 were satisfactory.

The most difficult factor is the possibility of the sale of milk in bottles which are dirty or contain some foreign body. It is not often that there is any cause for complaint on these grounds, but the rare cases which do arise create considerable public interest. Unfortunately the consumer is far too ready to place all the blame on the dairy concerned and to forget the despicable way in which so many people misuse their milk bottles before they are returned to the dairy. One would like to see the widespread adoption of non-returnable containers but this will only come about if the cost of their production can be considerably reduced.

(c) Ice Cream

67 premises within your district are registered for the sale of wrapped ice cream and there is no manufacture of ice cream in the area.

31 samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination and 30 were classified as satisfactory.

During the year there has been a development in the mobile appearance of sale vehicles in which "soft" ice cream is prepared. These vehicles are not registerable and they are all based on premises outside the area. It has from time to time been necessary to consult colleagues in adjoining districts regarding control measures. This again is a case of retail sale from mobile vehicles where little effective control is available under present legislation.

(d) Meat

The Minister confirmed the Report regarding the above required under the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, and originally fixed the appointed day for the 1st January, 1962, but later extended it to the 1st April, 1962. At the year end satisfactory progress was being made in bringing the Slaughterhouses up to the requisite standard and one new Slaughterhouse was in an advanced stage of construction. As a result of the action taken the number of Slaughterhouses will be reduced from 9 to 5.

100% inspection of meat has again been maintained. Details of work carried out under this heading, are shown in the accompanying Tables.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF ANIMALS IN
SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Period 1st January, 1961, to 31st December, 1961

	Carcases Inspected and Condemned					Wt. (lbs.)
	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	
Number killed	980	Nil	17	4283	925	
Number inspected	980	Nil	17	4283	925	
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	1	260
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	141	Nil	Nil	5	38	1847
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	14.38	Nil	Nil	0.19	4.21	
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	96
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	0.10	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.32	
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	94
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1006
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

Total weight of meat condemned (lbs.) 3303.

MEAT INSPECTION

Principal Grounds for Condemnation

	Bovine lbs.	Calves lbs.	Sheep lbs.	Pigs lbs.
Abscesses	474	—	—	—
Bruising	—	—	—	12
Congestion	—	—	—	68
Cysticercosis Bovis ...	94	—	—	—
Distomatosis	1135	—	—	—
Necrosis	—	—	—	8
Pericarditis	—	—	—	34
Pleurisy	—	—	—	77
Pneumonia	—	—	—	10
Pyrexia and Oedema ...	—	—	50	—
Septicaemia	—	—	—	70
Septic Metritis	—	—	70	—
Septic Mastitis	—	—	70	—
Tuberculosis	77	—	—	29

In addition the whole carcase of one (1) beast was treated by refrigeration, as a result of being affected with localised Cysticercosis Bovis.

(e) Unsound Food

Inspections of food to ascertain its fitness totalled 801. Details of food found to be unfit is shown below.

PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1960, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1961

	No. of Tins
Assorted Tinned Foods	291
Assorted Jars	95
Packeted Foods	200
Bottled Foods	209
Miscellaneous quantities of bacon, cheese, etc.	6
	—
	801
	—

These foodstuffs were condemned for a variety of reasons including decomposition, damage, contamination, mould growth, "blown" condition, and for bacterial swell.

(f) Licensed Premises

Again, work under this heading has continued and a number of effective improvements have been achieved.

(g) Bakehouses

In all there are 6 bakehouses within your district and all are inspected at regular intervals.

No action has been necessary during the year.

X. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Camping Sites

A considerable amount of work has been carried out during the year under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Planning consents to the use of land for caravan sites have been issued in 9 cases and the appropriate site licences incorporating conditions based largely on the modern standards issued by the Ministry were issued at the year end. The ensuing year should see an effective implementation of the requirements which have to be complied with by the end of 1962. Arising from this action it is certain that two, and possibly four, of the existing sites will be closed and the sites cleared of the structures thereon.

So far as the bungalows and chalets on the site are concerned a life has now been fixed for all these under the Planning consents to which I have referred and during the next 10 years the majority of these will be removed from the sites. The action originally initiated by the Council 30 years ago (and consistently maintained since then) of interim development control under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, has been of considerable value in ensuring the relative easy application of the new legislation.

There appears to be a need in Wetherby or vicinity, for a transit caravan site and to the end the Council have agreed to allow their Wetherby Car Park to be used for periods not exceeding 24 hours for this purpose. This facility has been used to a reasonable extent. The problem may be partially met if the tentative proposals for a Motel come into effect.

(b) Public Conveniences

The three public conveniences have given satisfactory service. The income therefrom amounted to £211, and the expenditure was £768. Owing to pressure of other work it has not yet been possible to install the washing facilities in the Wetherby (Market Place) Conveniences, but it is hoped that this work will be carried out at an early date. The need for Public Conveniences at appropriate points on major highways is becoming a serious problem as the condition of land and hedge-rows in the vicinity of lay-bys is very unsatisfactory indeed.

(c) Schools

There are proposals by the West Riding Education Authority to erect, during the ensuing year, a Secondary Modern School at Wetherby, for approximately 700 Students and in consequence some re-organisation of the existing Secondary Modern Schools and other Schools will arise. In two cases during the year the Department were concerned with public health problems affecting Schools in the area.

(d) Petroleum Storage

There are now 30 licensed filling stations and 31 private storage installations in your district, all of which have been the subject of routine inspections throughout the year.

The Council are operating fully the code of practice prescribed by the Home Office for this service and there have during the year been a number of new petrol tank installations. The period is now approaching when the periodical testing of old tanks will have to be carried out to ensure their continued fitness for licensing purposes.

(e) Dangerous Buildings

Three dangerous buildings were dealt with informally.

(f) Land Charges

711 Land Charge Requisitions were referred to me for scrutiny during the year, this work shows a steady increase.

(g) Market

The Market Hall Shop has been extended during the year. A scheme prepared for converting the remainder of the Market Hall into a further shop and arrangements have been made for the erection and dismantling of the market stalls directly by the Council's Staff. The development of the Market to its present size has necessitated the purchase of newly designed metal stalls which will gradually replace the present wooden stalls.

The scale of Market tolls has been revised by the Council during the year and the consent to these charges is now awaited.

(h) Car Parks

The Car Parks at Wetherby have again been of considerable benefit to road users and to the public frequenting the town and there is an increasing use of these Car Parks. Since the construction of the Wetherby By-Pass there has been a steady increase in the amount of shopping in Wetherby and I have no doubt that the parking facilities available in the town have contributed very largely to this happy position. It is, however, apparent that despite the good position that at times additional parking facilities are necessary.

Two large Car Parks attached to private business premises near to Wetherby Market Place are being increasingly used as general parking grounds.

At Boston Spa, the temporary Car Park still continues in use but this cannot be brought fully into service as an official Car Park until proper surfacing and levelling of the land is carried out.

(i) Rodent Control

The year under review was a real vintage year for the prevalence of rats and this area was no exception. This was possibly due to having two successive relatively mild winters which failed to take the usual toll of the rat population, and gave encouragement to early breeding.

The problem became acute in the autumn after the harvest had been gathered.

The public have responded very well in giving information regarding infestation. The methods mentioned in previous reports were continued and generally occupiers have been willing to carry out rat-proofing subsequent to our dealing with the infestations.

All domestic premises are treated free of charge. In addition a contract service to agriculturists and business premises is available.

The Council have a statutory duty to take positive steps for ensuring that rat destruction is taking place in a systematic manner throughout the district. This can only be done by regular inspection and survey of suspect areas, which takes a large part of the work of the Rodent Operators.

At the year end Contracts in respect of 71 farms, to a total value of £513 10s. 0d. were in being.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for 12 months ended the 31st December, 1961

Name of Local Authority: Wetherby. County: Yorkshire.

No. of Properties	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols.	Agriculture
...	67	7598	640	8305	480
Properties inspected:					
(a) Notification	...	36	63	99	139
(b) Survey under Act	99	341	191	631	211
(c) Or visited for other purposes	—	704	359	1063	91
Properties inspected:					
(a) Rats (Major)	...	8	1	2	11
(Minor)	...	46	99	23	168
(b) Mice (Major)	...	1	—	—	1
(Minor)	...	—	5	14	19
No. of infested properties	...	55	105	39	199
Total treatments carried out	...	—	—	—	—
No. of Notices served under Section 4:					
			(all informal)		
(a) Treatment	...	—	9	31	40
(b) Structural Work	—	4	11	15	17
Cases in which default was taken	...	—	—	—	—
Legal Proceedings	...	—	—	—	—
No. of Block Control Schemes 12					
...	11	—	—	—	—

(j) Atmospheric Pollution

The situation regarding the keeping of official records for atmospheric pollution has changed during the year.

The method of measuring soot deposit by means of a lead peroxide candle and rainfall by the standard gauge has discontinued except in certain specified districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

A second method is still in use and the apparatus is to be modified shortly to measure rainfall in addition.

Because of these changes it has not been possible to include the usual table of air pollution in this Report.

The Wigton Moor Smoke Control Area proposals are still with the Minister.

(k) Disinfection and Disinfestation

Routine disinfection takes place on the rare occasions of the removal of cases of infectious disease to hospital and in some cases terminal disinfection is carried out after the recovery of patients nursed at home.

No cases occurred during the year for the use of our disinfestation services to deal with bed bugs, fleas, etc., but our assistance is frequently sought by the occupiers of premises concerned with a wide range of other types of infestation, including crickets, ants, cockroaches, wasps and hornets. Indeed the whole character of this section of our work has changed in the period since the last war and whilst the older type of infestation has gone we are constantly being asked for advice and assistance in dealing with new types of insect pests. Effective action was taken in all cases that were reported to us and the residents showed great appreciation of our service.

(l) Street Naming and Numbering

A number of streets have been numbered during the year and at the year end work was proceeding in preparing Schedules for numerous other streets in the area.

The naming of new streets and replacement and refixing of existing street name plates has caused a good deal of work and unfortunately because of labour difficulties there is a good deal of work which is in arrear.

(m) Contracts

Work under this heading continues to grow. Various sections of this Report give details of work carried out by the Department.

A brief summary of the large volume of work now in hand is shown in the following Table:—

CONTRACTS						£
Completed	...	...	...	...	20	60853
Under construction	...	...	...	...	15	84947
In contract—not started	...	...	...	...	8	6891
Out to tender	...	...	...	...	—	—
In preparation	...	...	...	...	8	64100
Preliminary reports approved	...	...	...	...	27	169000
						£385791

This work is of a responsible and exacting nature and many schemes can only be proceeded with after detailed consultations and in particular I gladly acknowledge the considerable help given in this connection by the County Planning Officer and the County Surveyor and their Staffs, the Officials of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board.

APPENDIX A

Statement required by Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935

HOUSING NUISANCES:—

	Outstanding 31.12.60	Found 1961	Abated 1961	Outstanding 31.12.61
Dirty and Verminous	—	3	3	—
State of Disrepair	144	264	279	129
Provision of services	48	89	87	50
	192	356	369	179

NUISANCES:—

Drainage

(a) Defective	3	23	24	2
(b) Inadequate	2	62	61	3
(c) Blocked	—	84	84	—
(d) Defective Sinks	6	66	62	10

Light and Ventilation

Inadequate	21	68	71	18
-------------------	----	----	----	----

Overcrowding	1	—	—	—
---------------------	---	---	---	---

Paving

Inadequate/Defective ...	15	59	66	8
--------------------------	----	----	----	---

Refuse Storage

(a) Pail closet renewal ...	—	2	2	—
(b) Middens abolished ...	—	10	8	2

Sanitary conveniences

(a) Defective	—	31	29	2
(b) Inadequate	2	10	8	4
(c) Conversions to W.C. ...	3	27	24	6

Serious dampness	16	62	69	9
-------------------------	----	----	----	---

Sewage Disposal

(a) Unsatisfactory	5	51	52	4
(b) Direct to streams ...	—	7	6	1

Water Supply

Unsatisfactory	3	13	16	4
-----------------------	---	----	----	---

Miscellaneous

(a) General	14	58	51	16
(b) Rodents	8	199	192	15
(c) Food Storage	26	50	59	17
(unsatisfactory)				

125	877	884	131
-----	-----	-----	-----

GENERAL NUISANCES

(Total of premises or cases dealt with)

	Outstanding 31.12.60	Found 1961	Abated 1961	Outstanding 31.12.61
Offensive Accumulation ...	—	7	6	1
Animal Keeping	—	4	3	1
Dangerous Buildings	—	2	2	1
Food Premises (defects) ...	—	3	3	—
Factories	—	9	8	1
Rodent Infestation	4	254	246	12
River and Stream Pollution ...	1	4	4	1
Agricultural Premises (Conveniences)	—	12	10	2
Blocked Sewers	—	124	124	—
Defective Sewers	2	6	6	2
Shops (defects)	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	3	18	15	6
	10	444	427	27

GENERAL PROVISION OF SERVICES TO EXISTING PREMISES

Piped Water Supply ... 11	Baths 79
W.C.s (new) 24	Hot water 78
Re-drainage 61	Sewer connections ... 17
Septic Tank 15	Sinks 72

NOTICES ISSUED

	Informal	Statutory
Outstanding 1960	68	44
Issued 1961	207	40
Complied with 1961	216	24
Outstanding 31.12.61	59	60

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Building Byelaws (New Buildings)	5917
Bakehouses	24
Slaughterhouses	1071
Dairies	59
Conversion of earth closets	27
Camping	241
Factories Act	1064
Food Premises	1031
Nuisances—General	293
Housing—Nuisances	898
Housing (inc. Improvement Grants and Unfit Houses) ...	1021
Ice Cream	50
Food Inspection	29
Public Cleansing	1350
Salvage	73
Rodent Control	2234
Sewerage	542
Sewerage (proposed schemes)	821
Schools	9
Shops (Sanitation)	31
Town Planning	1397
Waterworks	20
Miscellaneous	78

APPENDIX B

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	No. of Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	134	251	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	42	101	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises) ...	84	712	3	—
	260	1064	8	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “ cases ”).

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found		Referred		No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	4	4	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
	8	8	—	4	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

No. of outworkers—wearing apparel 2.
No other action.

